# YACHTING.

The Performances of the Cambria. LONDON, Dec. 25, 1868

Since the year 1851—the year of the triumph of the nous yacht America—there has been a total blank the history of international yacht racing, which mained unfilled till the present year, when the oppho entered the lists and was so signally defeated English vachts. The remarkable successes of the but it also awakened her to a sense of her shortcon ings, and every succeeding year has witnessed many improvements in yacht building, and a greater rents for pleasure purposes. England has now id fleet of yachts, and though the turf may eding from the eminence it once held as a na the same remark cannot apply to aquatic sports. To encourage a feeling of he Friendly rivalry in so innocent and healthy a pastime should be the desire of the people on both sides of the Atlantic, and it is in this spirit that the approaching contest between the Dauntless, Phantom and

Ambria is viewed.

The Cambria (the property of Mr. J. Ashbury) is a new vessel, and was built by Rutsey, of Cowes, Isle of Wight. She was launched in 1868. Her length is lar sheer, springing up suddenly forward and an-something after the style of a Dutch galliot. Her head knee is very short and appears stunted in growth. She has the ordinary racing "bow," though rather more hollow than usual. The forcmast is well aft and the mainmast well forward— too close together, perhaps, to look well, but spreading an immense area of canvas. She has about twenty-eight tons of lead ballast run and boited into her, and about fifty tons of pig ballast. Her draft of water is about eleven and a half feet aft and

The Cambria cannot be considered a very handsome model, but her speed is unquestionable; and as the order of the day now is to place as much lead in the bottom of a vessel as can be stowed, or as much, at least, as the pocket will afford, and to pile as lered at that wealthy owners, like Mr. Ashbury, cans. Notwithstanding the advantages the Camsesses, however, over many yachts, she cannot be considered, by any means, the best reprentative that England can produce to compete for a

Alarm, Aline, and Arrow, and a host of other craft famed in racing annals, and owned by spirited and experienced yachtmen, are not put forth. These gentlemen have regarded unnoticed the challenge proclaimed by the New York Yacht Club, where the Queen's Cup has lain for eleven years, and are content to see its possession disputed by a vessel pernaps inferior in seaworthy qualities to many, and distinguished by few great neckeyments.

L	IST OF MATCHES	ng vessel :- BAILED BY		CAMU	ELA.
Date. 1868.	Club.	Starting Fuchts.	Tons.	Rig.	Winners.
101	Royal Thames Schooner match, time race, one- quarter minute per ton. Prize, £100; second prize, £50.	District to		-	
Course out se ent a conse in riving ne not	e from Gravesend wenty miles. Win good sailing breeze ght. In returning at the winning po sufficient to win t		and rew	hip, a at the Egeris ahead efore	distance of commence- leading to ultimately Gloriana, a
Date.	Club.	Starting Fachte.	1 a	Rig.	Winner.
	New Thames Prize 100 guineas. Course from Gravesend to Mouse light- ship and back-		1		SILVE
Wind	at starting N. W. a cresall yard. Glor	and very light	Can	eria co obria	not timed.
Date.	Club.	Starting Yachte.	Tons	Rig.	Winner.
	Royal London Prize 100 guineas. Course from Erith to the Nore.			Sebr. Sebr. Sebr.	Egeria.
Wind	S. E. In this rad	e the Camb	ria :	was t	hird, being
Date.	Club.	Starting Yachu-	Tons.	Rig.	Winners.
	Royal Thames Queen's Cup, open to all. Second prize 50 guineas. Time allowance as above.		20 1000	Seminor II	ACADOM NO.
Cours as nov	e as above. Wind where, being the la ar behind as not to	W. by S. In	this rou	race to	first mark
Date.	Club.	Starting Fuchts.	1702	-	COMPANIES OF STREET
- 1	Royal Thames Channel match, from the Nore to Dover. No time allowed to schooners. First prize. £100; second prize, £50.	The second section is not a second		Schr.	Condor, cutter, first prize. Gloriana, schooner, second prize.
Wind way th hich poirteen	N. N. E.; good sai e jaws of her gaif, omition she retains minutes astern of	but was at to the end of the winner.	The this	Camt time	tia carried a bad third, coming in
Date.	Chub.	Starting Yachte.	Tone.	Rig.	Winners.
ay 3	Royal Thames Channel match, from the Nore to Cherbourg. First prize, £100; second prize, £30.	Cambria Gloriana Pantomime. Albertine One outter	188 173 122 156	Schr. Schr. Schr. Schr.	Gloriana first prize, Cambria second.

Aug. 6. Royal Squadrop. Cambria. 195 Schr. Prize value,£100. Egeria. 165 Schr. Time, Eoyal Nine cutters. — Squadrop scale (De. yaw). Wind in strong pulls, varying from S. to E. to W. S. W. The Cambria bad a good lend at starting, but was hard pressed by the Egeria all day, winning the prize by thirisen seconds only, after abating the time allowance.

Royal Squadron. Alnos. 215 Sebr. Allos, first Time as above. Pantomines. 128 Sebr. Fries. 275; Nyanza. 214 Sebr. Cambria, second prize Egeria. 192 Sebr. Cambria. 275. Course Gelert. 196 Sebr. round the Iste Cambria. 185 Sebr. of Wight. Wind W. S. W., blowing very hard. The Aline started with the lead, which she maintained till off its. Catharine's, where the was passed by the year. Cambra being third, in which order they reached the Need ca. the rim any from this point the Cambria was conspictions by the scormous wave she raised at her fore chalos.

Both by position and time.

Date. Cub. Starting Fanks. Rig. Winners.

Aug. 12 Royal Victoria. Alines. 158 Schr. Aline first price, 275; Cambria. 158 Schr. Aline, first price, 275; Cambria. 158 Schr. Lifter, first price, 275; Cambria. 158 Schr. Contor, 255; Course Pantomine. 152 Schr. cotter, servine that slate Shark. 178 Schr. contor, of Wight. Goniawk. 156 Schr. conductory. Three cutters. 156 Schr. conductory. 158 Schr. Conductory. 158

Dos.	Ohe.	Starting Yocks.	Tome.	Eig.	Winner.
ug. 17	Royal Victoria Return race from Cherbourg. Prize, £50.	Aline	212 306 150	Sehr. Schr. Schr.	Cambria.

Starting | Rig.

Wind W. N. W. The greater part of this match was me

drilling, but was ultimately won by the Cambria by a very londerstand the laternational. The manufold again figured in the international through the particulars of which are fully known to our readers. She afterwards proceeded to Madeira, whence she has just returned, and it is rumored that in making the passage across the Bay of Biscay she evinced her dislike to a heavy heas sea in a most marked manner, at one time plungins her head into the sea as far as her foremast. She is now lying dismantled at Cowes, and is to be haule up on the "patent slip" for the purpose of under going some alterations, which are said to consist among others, of shortening her fore foot and adding three feet to each mast.

posed Ocean Yacht Race.
[From the London Post, Jan. 4.]
The letters we published on Friday from Mr.
onry, while they throw some doubt upon the lastional ocean race coming off, in no way dithe impression that the international race for the latence of the complex of the complex

ince impression that the international race for the challenge cup is almost certain to occur. It will be challenge up to the American yeach Phantom, 177 tons, he was not to the American yeach Phantom, 177 tons, he was not have not been appeared with the Phantom or crossing the Atlantic to compete with the Phantom or crossing the Atlantic to compete with the Phantom or corker American yeach. He issa, however, determined, as expressed in his first hant ten pier cent over the tonnage of the Cambria. The Phantom, it will be observed, it stather smaller than the Cambria, so there is no difficulty in this respect but the Banntiess, it appears, is fifty to one hundred bury insity remarks, "in an ocean race of the character and at the period proposed size and power will tell," and he therefore its compelled to decline this ocean race with the Danntiess, The owner of this vessel, however, and only pronosed to sail for this roce is to be sailed for, probably at New York, where plently of yeachs of not too liars to mange will not present the property of the property is of opinion that the size of the Danntiess is of no considerable importance. Such would not be the view of yeachtmen of the Old World. Their Impression is that size is a matter of enough the property is of opinion that the size of the Danntiess is of no considerable importance. Such would not be the view of yeachtmen of the Old World. Their Impression is that size is a matter of enough the property is of opinion that the size of the Danntiess is of no considerable importance. Such would not be the view of yeachtmen of the Old World. Their Impression is that size is a matter of enough the property is of opinion that the size of the Danntiess is not so materially the property of the larger boats is not so materially the property of the larger boats is not so and weather which the size of the property of the larger boats is not so the size of the property of the larg

This gentleman, formerly well known in literary circles as the author of "The Battle Roll, of the Wald" and other works of merit, died in Brooklyn on Monday last, aged thirty-seven years. He was the inventor of Perce's Magnetic Terrestrial Globe, for the better teaching of geography, and a translator of German of ability. Mr. e'erce was for several years connected with the publishing house of Charles Seribiner & Ce., having charge of the educational department of that establishment. He was an amateur artist of talent, and in his personal character is spoken of by his numerous friends as an affectionate husband and father and a most aminble companion.

THE TROUBLES IN TENNESDEE.

Proclamation from Governor Brownlow—impertant if True.

The following is reported to be the text of a proclamation from Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, expected to be issued to-day, January 20:—

Whereas there exist in Middle and West Tennessee lawless bands, who set at deflance civil law and in certain localities render it impossible for civil officers to enforce the laws of the State; and whereas those masked villains called Ku Klux are taking prisoners from jails and hanging them, without trial, and are abducting passengers from railroad trains and enotifying conductors of Northern birth to leave the State, thus having driven four conductors from one road—the Decator and Alabama road—and, whereas certain ambitious men have made incendiary speeches advising tile overhere of the Ku Klux, by ridiculing the existence of the Ku Klux, by ridiculing their acts and failing to condeinn them; and whereas the Legislature has amended the Militia law and given me authority to meet such outrages.

Now, "therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, the call woon all good and level.

## NEW JERSEY.

Jersey Chy.

AID FOR THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CHUB A.—The Church of St. Boniface, on South Eight, street, has been entarged and repaired at conside able expense. To liquidate the debt incurred in the improvements a concert will be given to more we evening, at the Cooper Hall, by the Tyroless Mir latels.

SCHOOL CENSUS.—The following is the school census, showing the children, oetween five and eighteen years residing in Hudson county in 1868;—Jersey City, 11,822; Borgen, 2,831; Hudson City, 4,908; Hoboken, 4,036; West Hoboken, 1,243; Wechawken, 83; Town of Union, 1,157; Union Township, 637; Bayonne, 703; Greenville, 800 North Bergen, 704; Harrison, 976; Kearney, 192, Total, 30,180. The increase over 1867 is 4,076, last year's census having shown but 26,104.

Appriar in a Barroom.—On Monday night, about

AFFRAY IN A BARROOM .- On Monday night, abou fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock, a number of employés of the Erie Railroad Company were carousing in Wildhagen's saloon, on Pavonia avenue, carousing in Wildhagen's saloon, on Pavonia avenue, when a dispute arease between Thomas O'Neill, who resides at 120 North First street, and Charles Smith. The latter became greatly excited, and, it is alleged, rushed at O'Neill, exclaiming. "I'll cut you open," or words to that effect, at the same time drawing his arm backwards as it to make a thrust. O'Neill field and gave information to the police, who arrested Smith. The accused on being taken before the Recorder yesterday morning denied that he had any knife in his hand, but O'Neill was positive in stating that he saw the weapon. Smith was held to ball for examination before the Recorder to-morrow. Who is Henry Ersent.

WHO IS HENRY BREGH?-A piece of cassimer four dollars was stolen on Saturday evening from the dry goods store of Rouss & Co., Newark avenue. Mr. Rouss appeared before Recorder Martindale and demanded a warrant for the arrest of Henry Bergh, of New York city, on the charge of stealing the cassimere. The Recorder, adjusting his spectacles, raised himself in his seat and, looking earnestly at the complamant, asked. What Henry Bergh do you mean sir" to which Mr. Rouss replied in terms precisely the same as before. Several questions were put and answered regarding the real individual, and the Recorder having sausied himself that it was not the "tall, gentlemanly, quiet-looking man" who attends to the poor dumb animals on Broadway, granted the warrant. Henry Rergh, the second, was subsequently arrested and committed for trial.

Hoboken.

Hoboken. o'clock yesterday forenoon officer Burke arrested a man at the ferry who was carrying a black leathern bag in one hand and a buffalo robe, with a blanket, strapped across his shoulders. On being taken to the police station he gave his name as William Shade and said he worked for Mr. Fair, of Hackensack. The contents of the bag were as follows: "Three gentlemen's coats, two pairs of panta, a boy's overcoat, two shirts, a white pocket handkerchief, bearing the name of "Mr. Fair," a horse brush, two short pieces of candle, recently used, and a few triding articles. The clothing, he said, was given him by Mr. Fair, the candles and brush he used in the stable and the robe and blanket he purchased in Detroil. He gave conficting accounts of his travels, saying at one time he came through East Hoboken, at another through West Hoboken. He is a German, about thirty years of ace, rather fall and stout. He was held to await examination.

THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS will hold a special meeting on Friday, for the purpose of considering the Boulevard and consolidation schemes, provided Mr. Gitchrist, who has been repeatedly urged to bring forward his report, is ready to proceed. The Consolidation bill will be introduced after a few weeks in the Legislature.

son county Court of Over and Terminer commenced Judges Randolph, Bohnstedt and Sturges occupied seats on the bench. The Grand Jury having been sworn, with Mr. Jewell as foreman, Judge Bedle addressed them and said there was no case on the calendar which called for any special observations from him. There were fifteen prisoners for trial, two of whom were charged with murder. The Jury then retired to consider their bills.

INAUGURATION OF COVERNOR RANDOLPH. OF NEW JERSEY.

Imposing Display-Scenes and Incidents-In-

At noon yesterday Theodore F. Randolph, of Mor At noon yesterday Theodore F. Randolph, of Morristown, was inaugurated Governor of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, with the most imposing display. The weather was auspicions, but the depth of snow on the ground impeded pedestrians most uncomfortably and clogged the wheels of the vehicles in the procession; but, despite the obstructions of the nakes of feathered snow, the programme was executed in a faithful and, on the whole, successful manner.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Hitherto inaugurations have invariably taken place

Hitherto inaugurations have invariably taken place in the State House, to the disgust of would-be spectators and the discomfort of the officials. This year, however, an innovation has been effected which afforded satisfaction to all parties desirous of beholding the inaugural ceremonies.

By special legislation the old law regulating inau-gurations has been so repealed as to legalize the ob-servances at any piace the Legislature may desig-nate, and Taylor Hall was selected as the most appropriate place in point of accommodation for the installation of the Governor. In order to equalize the privilege of witnessing the ceremonies yesterday each member and officer of the Legislature received twenty tickets, so that people from all parts of the State might participate in the proceedings. This arrangement was the means of having all parts of Jersey represented in the metropolis, and rarely if ever has there been such a respectable concourse of visitors in Trenton. The ladies formed a conspicuous ingredient of the audience, and gazing from the stage on the serried files of human countenances beaming with smiles, one could not avoid regarding the occasion with feelings of pleasure.

At eleven o'clock a special train bearing the mili-

At eleven o'clock a special train bearing the military escort arrived at Trenton and formed on Clinton street. They consisted of the entire Second regiment of Newark and Companies B, D and E of the Third regiment, besides the Four regiment New Jersey Biffe Corps, the Veteran regiment of Elizabeth, Newark Brigade, the Hudson County artillery and Companies A and C of the First battailon. After an organization had been effected on Clinton street the procession formed the military being unstreet the procession formed the military being unstreet the procession formed the military being unstreet. both, Newark Brigade, the Hudson County artillery and Companies A and C of the First battalion. After an organization had been effected on Clinton street the procession formed (the military being under the command of General Theodore Runyon, of Newark) in the following order:—A platoon of eight police officers, music, military escort, joint committees of the Legislature, the Governor and Governor elect, the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals, the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Justices of the Sepreme Court and Court of Errors, the Secretary of State and Stato officers, the reverend clergy, officers of the army and navy, Mayor, Common Council and city officers of Trenton and citizens generally.

The civic part of the procession was under the direction of the Mayor of Trenton, Mr. Napton, After the procession had paraded through the city it drew up at Taylor Hall at one o'clock and entered the theatre in military degree. After the Governor and Governor elect had been escorted to their seats the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Trenton, offered the inaugural, subsequent to which Theodore F. Randolph took the prescribed oath, administered by Henry S. Little, Prosident of the Schate, and in the prescribed oath, administered by Henry S. Little, Prosident of the Schate, and in the prescribed oath, administered by Henry S. Little, Prosident of the Schate, and in the prescribed oath, administered by Henry S. Little, Prosident of the Schate then introduced to the asid:—"Governor Randolph, I cause the proposed to the andlence Theodore F. Randolph, future Governor of New Jersey.

Governor Randolph, on coming forward, amid lond applause, said:—

Gentlemen of the Schate and the state. In honoring me as they have with their surfaces I shall consider myzelf as holding the trust they have confided to me for the common good and the general welfare of the whole State. No duty shall be interests of decision and mistaken or imperfect views will be rightly understood by a generous peeple. You of the people, and

ful revision of the registry laws is cornectly sug

With the enormous national debt we have and the almost equally pressing local requisitions, taxation to a large extent is inevitable. No natter what the causes creating debt, national or State, justice, honor and interest require the complete fulfilment of all our obligations. All that can be done oy State authority is to exercise a rigid economy in the administration of its own affirst, exacting of public servants a strict account of their stewardship, and a distribution of the burden of ataxation so as to make it fail equally upon all. Wealth should be reached and assessed according to its volume, and the protection given to life, liberty and labor should render its equivalent. All chasses have their rights and responsibilities.

its equivalent. All chases have their rights and responsibilities.

RIPARIAN MATTERS,
The rights and power of the State, especially as to shore property, judiciously exercised, may largely serve to lessen the State debt and give consequent relief in taxation. In obtaining this desirable result the greatest care should be unnecessarily and therefore unwisely disturbed. The plan of reference to a commission composed of our best citizens seems to me to be most likely to procure an equitable and satisfactory result in cases where an adjustment of rights or privileges is desirable or necessary.

DEMANDS ON LEGISLATION.

The increasing legislation of the State is largely due to the facility with which corporate privileges are obtained by those who scarcely conduce to our material interests. Citizens of other States seek our legislative aid for convemience or economy. Corporations whose capital or labor is wholly employed cisewhere occupy our Legislature and courts, to the detriment and cost of our own citizens. The system in practite eisewhere of requiring a specific tax to be paid the State upon the passage of a charter and an annual though small assessment upon the profits or dividends arising from the chartered privilege would circumscribe legislation to needs and compensate the State for its grants. Many of our corporationshow render such assistance to the State, and the Imposition should be made general, as it

lege would circumscribe legislation to needs and compensate the State for its grants. Many of our corporations were read to the state, and the imposition should be made general, as it may be made equitable. The legitimate demands upon your attention arising from the rapid increase of population in the State and consequent necessities will be many. The community that invites labor and capital within its borders by liberal legislation adds to its own stability and enriches its citizens.

No restricted policy in the matter of public improvements will, in my judgment, neet with the wants and expectations of our people. Observing with scrupilous care all the legal and equitable obligations of the State toward existing grants, it should nevertheless be made manifest by a broad, liberal and enduring policy that corporations, like individuals, must find their greatest protection through adequate facilities given to their patrons, and not in class legislation or restricted competition. However well adapted the protective system may have been to earlier periods of our State history, the demands of our time will be best met by fair competition, guarded as this may and should be by such restrictions only as experience has proven right and necessary.

demands of our time will be best met by fair competition, guarded as this may and should be by such restrictions only as experience has proven right and necessary.

EDUCATION.

The cause of citication is interwoven to such an extent with every material interest of the State that most careful legislation should be bestowed upon it. Our acres are cultivated and crops secured with greater case and profit, because through education mind, mastering matter, has evoked in countless useful forms the implements of industry. The mechanic arts, nowhere more fostered than in Now Jersey, owe their wonderful development to the trained mind. Genius conceives, but practical intelligence executes. Laberty in all its most cherished forms has no more cruel, though unconscions, loe than ignorance. No protection to free institutions will ever be found more adequate than education. Considered, then, with reference to noble purpose or selfish sims, the cause of education should reckon all people among its friends and supporters.

I am so strongly impressed with the stability of that species of prosperity in the State springing from or dependent upon agricultural pursuits, that at a risk of a comparison, not intended to be invidious, I solicit your especial attention to those demands arising from or tending toward the development of our agricultural resources. As the art pronounced "the most healthful, the most useful and the most mobile employment of man," occupying more capital, talent, persons, than all other pursuits combined, the development of which gives to government one of its most permanent because interested, supports, it will ever repay patient and careful legislation. Offering to agricultural advancement. Society will be benefited as the uncertainties of professional or mercantile life are understood and agricultural and producted enterprises pointing to agricultural advancement. Society will be benefited as the uncertainties of professional or mercantile life are understood and agricultural and enterprise and capital to

an especial value.

The militia system of the State will require your attention to some extent. The conceded superiority of the New Jersey troops in many a contest during the late war, next to an innate heroism, came largely from a greater or less knowledge of military law and life. This knowledge should be transmitted as part of the inheritance of a people meaning to be free. Our State was among the first to provide for the families of those who imperilled their lives for the defence of the Union. We owe to the men who sustained our reputation upon many a hard-fought field a lasting obligation, and to such of them as have been maimed or broken in health, and to the have been malmed or broken in health, and to the children of such as lost their lives and are yet of in-sufficient age to provide for themselves, we should, through existing hospitals and homes, afford them adequate shelter and support in their exigencies. Humanity and justice will ever demand the recog-nition of such claims from the State. Government

pian, however well intended, or any argument, now-ever specious, that strikes at this right, so long con-tended for, is subversive of a government founded by the States themselves, the better to preserve their Union and equality. Contending with other States, and successfully, for this equality and pro-tection, our delegates in the federal con-vention were not unmindful of the power nec-essary to the federal government for the mainte-

sames and protection of its dignity and authority, and, as will be recollected, submitted by one of our own telegates a proposition to be engrathed in the constitution by which in explicit terms the federal Executive was to be authorized to call for the power of the confederated or United States, it any State, or if any body of men in any State, should oppose or prevent the carrying one of any art of Congression. uon is not to be counted in dost now. New Jersey made a record for itself in those memorable days. It is essential under a republican form of government the obtain in time of peace voluntary obedience, an obedience of a people that is compelled under such conditions is almost as dangerous to the power as to the subject. The government that exists by force alone carries with it the seeds of its dissolution; by its very nature is at war with the principles of liberty. Believing, as the majority of our records. An obedicines or a people that is compelled hinder auch conditions is almost as dangerous to the power as to the subject. The government that exists by force alone carries with it the seeds of its dissolution; by its very nature is at war with the principles of the try. Believing, as the majority of our people do, that the almost indiscriminate excission of real representatives from the Southern States is violative of the spirit of the federal constitution, dangerous as a proceedent—especially to the citizens of the smaller States—and unnecessary for any patriotic purpose, they also unquestionably believe that the destiny of the Southern people is, when reinstated, mainly in their own hands. Accepting the mexorable logic of events, they should ennoble labor and turn it to their advantage, develop their own abundant resources, practice an economy beyond our example, establish and enforce haw and order in their midst, render hill justice to all classes in their courts and supersede the necessity of interference on any possible pretaxt. This done, their future will rival in presperity that of any of the States. The people of New Jersey have duly evinced their patriotism in council and in the field, through every emergency, from the foundation of the government, and in them all, having been second to none in undinching devotion to the government of their creation and choice, it is their right and privilege to counsel and advance. With every returning sign of unity and prosperity they turn with gladdened hearts to the large and more magnificent field of the miton. Their brethren, long estranged, are as a whole anxious to resume the relations of commercial, social and political intercourse. Duty and interest alike point to a cultivation of good will, confidence and sympathy between the people of all the States, and without which we can never be a homogeneous or a prospersous people. Let it be our endeavor to promote this blessed reunion. Our fathers have left us a noble heritage—a State without a blot on her escutche

### NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

Annual Meeting of the Military Association of the State of New York.

The Military Association of the State of New York

The Military Association of the State of New York met yesterday at Steinway Hall, the president, Brigadier General Lloyd Aspinwall, in the chair. There was a numerous attendance and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Immediately after the association was called to order the president proceeded to read his address. The document was quite lengthy. The principal topics dwelt upon were camps of instruction—which General Aspinwall said should be established by special enactment—ride practice and regimental organization.

After the reading of the address a debate ensured

After the reading of the address a debate ensued on a motion of Major General Gates to recommend sections, but no definite action was taken.

Brigadier General E. A. Brown, Thirteenth brig-

ade, Pith division, gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the association ag amendment to section eight of the constitution. Licutenant Colonel Henry Heath, the secretary of

the association, moved that the members of the Governor's staff be elected honorary members; but objection was raised by Colonel Bennest, an irre-pressible parliamentarian, on the ground that the constitution of the association recognized these gen-tiemen as ex officio members. The resolution was

temen as \$\int 20,000.000 \text{members}. The resolution was and on the table. It was then moved and carried that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be admitted an honogray member of the association.

Colonel Hynes, Seventy-fourth regiment, moved that a committee of five be appointed to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of amending that section of the military code which refers to warrants. Colonel Hynes said in explanation that the warrants now issued were not in conformity with the militia law. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Milita Laws.

On motion of Colonel Dakin, Thirteenth (Brooklyn) regiment, it was resolved that the association recommend to the legislature to reduce the term of service in the National Guard from seven years to five, and that the specified amount of duty be performed by every member of the Guard before being discharged. Colonel Dakin also moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was passed:—That the association urge the legislature to adopt an amendment to the militia code obliging commanding officers of batteries, regiments and battalions to file a roster of their respective commands annually with the Commissioner of Jurors and the Board of Assessors, and that certificates of membership be retained by commanding officers until the whole amount of service required by law shall have been performed by the person entitled to the same.

It having appeared that the Fourth and Seventh divisions were not represented a good deal of discussion took place as to the propriety of naming the committee to appoint the officers of the association for the

also have jurisdiction to collect the finest imposed by company courts martial for offences against the by-law of steb company.

2. Such process marshal shall possess all the powers and authority, perform the same duties, and he liable to the same pressities after the pressities of the same pressities and the liable to the same pressities and the liable to the same pressition over all offences other than those pressition over all offences other than those above mentioned.

A number of new members signed the rox of the association and paid their feet, and a committee of five having been appointed to wait on Governor Hoffman, to conduct him and his staff to the reception at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, the association adjourned to meet to-day, at eleven o'clock.

tion at the twenty-second Regiment Armory, the association adjourned to meet to-day, at eleven o'clock.

Reception of the Military Association Exhibition Drill and Ball at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Whatever good may accrue to the National Guard of the State from the sessions of the Military Association, it is certain that the Twenty-second regiment will be largely benefited. The reception of the non-resident members of the association last night at the armory in Fourteenth street afforded Lieutenant Colonel Remmy and the officers of the Twenty-second an opportunity of showing our unmilitary representatives how a well drilled and disceptined body of men can be handled, even in a New York armory. The reception was entirely in the hands of the committees of the association. The decorations of the interior of the buffding were very fine and in excellent taste. The walls were hung with the flags of the different regiments of the First and Becond divisions, and links of green leaves and festoons of nowers were arranged artistically between the pillars. In fact the appearance of the room could scarcely have been finer. Carriages began to arrive at eight o'clock, and shortly after that hour the salieries were crowded by a brilliant audience of officers, in uniforms more of less gorgeous, beautiful and wall dressed ladies, and citizens in evening dress. There were also present several representative men from regiments that have lately adopted new uniforms. One of Major Kent's men, in the costume of the Cent Garde, in which the Washington Gray cavering will soon appear, attracted considerable element. uniforms. One of Major Kenvs men, in the costume of the Cent Garde, in which the Washington Gray cavalry will soon appear, attracted considerable attention and fasorable comment. His Excellency the Commander-in-Other (in evening dress), accompanied by all the members of his staff, appeared shortly after the time specified in the programme for the commencement of the proceedings, and took

jected. They must not run away with the idea, however, that they have now attained perfection. There yet remains plenty of room for mprovement. Four men in the sixth company held their muskets in such a manner that the bayonets were straight in front of their faces; in other companies a few men held their pieces at support arms so clumsily that the bayonets shanted far to the left. The stock of the rife need not be pressed to the side. All that is necessary to secure case and ateadiness in the support is to let the cock of the rife rest easily on the arm, with just samielent pressure of the ellow to prevent the piece from moving from its position company B seemed to be the best instructed. The manual having been concluded, Colonel Remmy put the command through a series of movements in the school of the battailon. In marching in line the time and cadence of step was admirable, and the distances were well preserved. Except that in wheeling the guides of some companies marked time instead of taking the prescribed nine inch step, all the movements were executed with precision and correctness. On the whole the drill was far above the average performances of our city regiments, and correctness. On the whole the drill was far a the average performances of our city regiments, there can be no doubt that if the guidons are awa to the best drilled regiment in the First division Twenty-second will have a good chance of obtain the victory.

Twenty-second will have a good chance of obtaining the victory.

When the battalion marched out of the drill room the magnideent band of the regiment, which was increased to sixty pieces, under the leadership of the Messra. Dodworth, poured a flood of melody on the brilliant assembly. Then the second part or the programme was commenced. It comprised a promenade, overture, galop, selections from "Martha," march, waltz, morceaux collecation, mazourka and galop. The promenaders enjoyed the exquisite music until eleven o'clock, when dancing was inaugurated. The order of dancing comprised the Lanciers, Galop, Quadrille, Deux Temps, Polka Redowa and Redowa. The time appointed for the closing of the entertainment was one o'clock; but very many lingered "to chase the golden hours with flying feet" until the warning strains of the band announced the final termination of the ball. Taken altogether the reception was a brilliant success.

#### WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Hotels and Boarding Houses Full-The New Cabinet—Its Possible Members—Gossip About Mr. Seward and Minister Johnson— How the New Administration Will Make Itself Historic. Washington, Jan. 17 1860 WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1869.

This city was never so busy before. The hotels and boarding houses are crowded with aspirants for office, with railroad, telegraph and canal jobbers. reconstructionists and destructionists, St. Domingo filbusters and Cuban revolutionists. All of them are working away with a zeal worthy of success. The resistance offered to their steady assaults upon the central power of the United States is the best proof of the strength of this form of government. If a stranger, unaccustomed to republican institutions, were to drop down here, he would think that we were to have, in the next administration, some 300 or 400 Cabinet ministers. Everybody has the honor of being named, but, as in the Christian doctrine, few are elected. Perhaps a little Cabinet pudding

may be palatable;—
It is certain that General Schofield will remain Secretary of War. Admirál Porter is evidently fit-ting up his newly purchased \$50,000 house to enter-tain those who wish to pay court to the Secretary of the Navy. Now these little appointments from the army and navy are not to the liking of either branch. General George H. Thomas, now here, freely asserts that it is a very bad policy to introduce the shoulder strap element into the Cabinet while Admiral Farragut, with equal soundness, deprecates the accepting of the naval portfolio by Admiral Porter. It will be remembered that it has been one of the most cheriahed rules of West Point and Annapolis that the branches of the public service represented by their graduates abould hold themselves entirely aloof from political life, maintaining their positions as the great, sturdy, conservative element in the country. Farragut and Thomas may be rightfully considered, in their respective branches, as representing the highest embodiment of this principle. Both of them do not hesitate to say that it is the first step towards the corruption of the army and navy and the increased corruption of political life.

and navy and the increased corruption of political life.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

It can scarcely be believed that the old gentleman who now fills the office is doing his uttermost to retain it; yet such is the fact. Last evening he made the first move on General Grant's works by giving him a dinner. He will not carry his point, however, but, still determined to have a Seward "ring" element in the Cabinet should be himself fall, will try Mr. Evares afterwards for a Cabinet appointment, and in event of his failure will push Marshall O. Roberts for a position. The whole Western country is very much incensed at this Seward New York ring movement and loud are the complaints at the corruption which clings to everything that Mr. Seward touches through the circle of which he is the centre—a centre—around which revolve the dividers. Ben Wade, it appears quite certain, will be Postmaster General. As yet it is not settled who will be in the Treasury. Boutwell, of Massachusetts is mentioned, of Foreign Affairs there is no certainty. Numerons names are prominent, but Grant himself does not yet know. The newly elected President is, however, beginning to look around him with a little more activity, and is conversing with greater freedom on coming events.

companies. Now these companies have already been fully indemnified for their losses by all the commerce, of the United States, which they insured at enormous rates during the depredations of the Alabama. Therefore it is clear that if the claims are obtained they will not be paid over to the merchanis, who have really been the sufferers in high rates of insurance, but will go to the insurance companies. It is, consequently, seen why Mr. Reverdy Johnson is pressing the traurance business so hard upon John Rull and why Mr. Seward allows it to be done at the sacrifice of every other interest.

HOW CURA SUPPERS ON ACCOUNT OP THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

There is a widespread feeling of sympathy in Congress for the revolution in Cuba, but the State Department holds it in check for fear that a recognition of beligerent rights for the revolutionists will damage our Alabama claims. It is advocated by a prominent leader in the House of Representatives that it is a misfortune that Mr. Seward cannot understand that there are two kinds of beligerent rights—one class for the land, one for the ocean. A declaration of sympathy for the revolution would be of immense advantage to the insurgents; and the reason they have not had it ere this is that Mr. Seward is a man of one iden.

HOW THE COMING ADMINISTRATION WILL MARP TREAT PRINTENCIE.

Mexico, Canada, the West Indies! These are to be the foothmis of historic fortune to the next Presedent and his friends. Old internal troubles, the war, reconstruction, are all to be forgotten in a grand crusade in behalf of republican principles and the wiping out of all vestiges of monarshy, all east upon the northern half of this Continent. I do not say that all this will be done by war, although, if necessary, the composition of the Cabinet, thus far, gives a hint. With reference to Mexico, it is considered that she stands in our way, has proven herself totally incanable of keeping pace with the demands made upon her by the civilization of the times, and especially of the progress which is rubbing

At a late sale of modern pictures hold in Paris the following high prices were obtained:—A "Sea Picce" of Ziem brought \$1,100; the "Zingara" of Hebert \$1,500; two by Jules Dupré, one "A Reminiscence of the Landes," \$1,000, and the other, "A Boat," \$1,500 "Hait in an Oasis," Fromentin, \$1,000; "A Wood, Cabanai, \$1,800; "Forest Scene," Diaz, \$1,040, an "The Return of the Husbandman," E. Belacrois \$2,540. The whole collection consisting of twent oil paintings and seven water color drawing brought \$17,100.

Fracassini, the rising genius of the day in Rome! the historical line of painting, has disappointed the hopes of his friends and the well founded expectations of the public by succumbing, after a very fer days" liness, to malignant typhus. His fuseral we quite a public demonstration of respect, admirational regret. The picture he is most known by is "powerful dramatic representation of the martyrdom of the Dutch monks and Jesuits canonized by the Pope on the centenary of St. Peder. Fracassin' brother died on the day of the funeral of the sam malisty, and their two bridges are left to deploye the sariy widowness.